

Modulus of a rational map into a commutative algebraic group

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1 Introduction

Let X be a normal algebraic variety over a perfect field k , let G be a commutative algebraic group over k , and let $\varphi : X \rightarrow G$ be a rational map. In this paper, we give a geometric definition of a modulus of φ as an effective divisor $\sum_v m(v)v$ on X . Here v ranges over all codimension 1 points of X at which φ is not defined as a morphism and $m(v)$ is a certain integer ≥ 1 . In the curve case, this definition coincides with Serre's definition [Se], which is based on the theory of local symbols. The case k is of characteristic 0 was explained in our previous paper [KR, §5]. We discuss the positive characteristic case in this paper. We study properties of this modulus.

An alternative way to define the modulus of φ is by using K-theoretic idèle class groups developed by the first author and Shuji Saito in [KS], as done in [Ön] for surfaces. The coincidence of these two approaches follows from Prop. 7.5.

This paper is related to the theory of generalized Albanese varieties developed in the papers [Ru], [Ru2] of the second author. In particular, the following fact will be proved in [Ru2] by using this paper. If X is proper smooth and if Y is an effective divisor on X , φ factors through the generalized Albanese variety $\text{Alb}(X, Y)$ of X with modulus Y if and only if (modulus of φ) $\leq Y$. In the case k is of characteristic 0, this was proved in [KR, §5] as a consequence of the theory in [Ru].

The definition of modulus of φ is given in §3 assuming Thm. 3.3. The proof of this theorem is completed in §5. In §6 and §7, we consider the relation of modulus with local symbols. In §8, we consider the relation of modulus with field extensions.

2 Filtrations on additive groups and on Witt vector groups

Let K be a discrete valuation field, and let O_K be the valuation ring of K .

2.1. For $m \geq 0$, we define

$$\text{fil}_m(K) = \{f \in K \mid v_K(f) \geq -m\}.$$

Here v_K denotes the normalized valuation of K .

2.2. Let p be a prime number and assume K is of characteristic p . Let $W_n(K)$ be the set of Witt vectors of length n with entries in K . For $m \geq 0$, define

$$\text{fil}_m W_n(K) = \{(f_{n-1}, \dots, f_0) \mid f_j \in K, p^j v_K(f_j) \geq -m \ (0 \leq j \leq n-1)\} \subset W_n(K).$$

This filtration appeared in the paper [Br] of Brylinski. In the case $n = 1$, this filtration coincides with the filtration on $K = W_1(K)$ in 2.1.

Let $F : W_n(K) \rightarrow W_n(K)$ be the map $(a_{n-1}, \dots, a_0) \mapsto (a_{n-1}^p, \dots, a_0^p)$. For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$\text{fil}_m^F W_n(K) = \sum_{j \geq 0} F^j(\text{fil}_m W_n(K)) \subset W_n(K).$$

We have $\text{fil}_0 W_n(K) = \text{fil}_0^F W_n(K) = W_n(O_K)$.

If we regard $W_n(K)$ as a subgroup of $W_{n+1}(K)$ via $V : W_n(K) \rightarrow W_{n+1}(K) ; (a_{n-1}, \dots, a_0) \mapsto (0, a_{n-1}, \dots, a_0)$, we have

$$\text{fil}_m W_{n+1}(K) \cap W_n(K) = \text{fil}_m W_n(K), \quad \text{fil}_m^F W_{n+1}(K) \cap W_n(K) = \text{fil}_m^F W_n(K).$$

3 Modulus

3.1. Let X be a normal algebraic variety over a perfect field k . We regard X as a scheme. Let G be a commutative smooth connected algebraic group over k , and let $\varphi : X \rightarrow G$ be a rational map. We define the modulus

$$\text{mod}(\varphi) = \sum_v \text{mod}_v(\varphi) v$$

of φ as an effective divisor on X , where v ranges over all points of X of codimension one and $\text{mod}_v(\varphi) \in \mathbb{N}$ is as follows.

The case k is of characteristic 0 is already explained in [KR]. (In [KR], we assumed that X is proper smooth over k , but this condition is not used in the definition.)

3.2. First assume k is algebraically closed.

Let $0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow G \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$ be the canonical exact sequence of commutative algebraic groups, where A is an abelian variety and L is an affine smooth connected algebraic group. Write $L = L_m \times L_u$ where L_m is multiplicative and L_u is unipotent. Then since k is algebraically closed, $L_m \cong (\mathbb{G}_m)^t$ for some $t \geq 0$. If k is of characteristic 0, $L_u \cong (\mathbb{G}_a)^s$ for some $s \geq 0$. Fix such isomorphism. If k is of characteristic $p > 0$, L_u is embedded into a finite direct sum $\oplus_{i=1}^s W_{n_i}$ of Witt vector groups for some $s \geq 0$ and for some $n_i \geq 1$. Fix such embedding.

Let K be the function field of X . Since it holds $H_{\text{fppf}}^1(\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}), \mathbb{G}_m) = 0$ and $H_{\text{fppf}}^1(\text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}), L_u) = 0$ for any point x of X , we have exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow L(K) \rightarrow G(K) \rightarrow A(K) \rightarrow 0, \quad 0 \rightarrow L(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) \rightarrow G(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) \rightarrow A(\mathcal{O}_{X,x}) \rightarrow 0.$$

If v is a point of X of codimension one, since A is proper and $\mathcal{O}_{X,v}$ is a discrete valuation ring, we have $A(K) = A(\mathcal{O}_{X,v})$. Hence the canonical map $L(K)/L(\mathcal{O}_{X,v}) \rightarrow G(K)/G(\mathcal{O}_{X,v})$ is bijective. Take an element $l \in L(K)$ whose image in $G(K)/G(\mathcal{O}_{X,v})$ coincides with the class of $\varphi \in G(K)$. In the case k is of characteristic 0, let $(l_i)_{1 \leq i \leq s}$ be the image of l in $(\mathbb{G}_a(K))^s = K^s$ under $L \rightarrow L_u \cong (\mathbb{G}_a)^s$. In the case k is of characteristic $p > 0$, let $(l_i)_{1 \leq i \leq s}$ be the image of l in $\oplus_{i=1}^s W_{n_i}(K)$ under $L \rightarrow L_u \xrightarrow{\hookrightarrow} \oplus_{i=1}^s W_{n_i}$.

If $\varphi \in G(\mathcal{O}_{X,v})$, then we define $\text{mod}_v(\varphi) = 0$. If $\varphi \notin G(\mathcal{O}_{X,v})$ and if the characteristic of k is 0 (resp. $p > 0$), then we define

$$\text{mod}_v(\varphi) = 1 + \max\{r(l_i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}, \quad \text{where for } f \in K \text{ (resp. } W_{n_i}(K)),$$

$$r(f) = \min\{r \in \mathbb{N} \mid f \in \text{fil}_r(K)\} \quad (\text{resp. } r(f) = \min\{r \in \mathbb{N} \mid f \in \text{fil}_r^F W_{n_i}(K)\}).$$

In the case k is of characteristic 0, it is easy to see that $\text{mod}_v(\varphi)$ is independent of the choice of the isomorphism $L_u \cong (\mathbb{G}_a)^s$. In the case k is of characteristic $p > 0$, however, it is not so easy to prove

Theorem 3.3. *Let the notation be as above, and assume k is of characteristic $p > 0$. Then $\text{mod}_v(\varphi)$ is independent of the choice of the embedding $L_u \rightarrow \oplus_{i=1}^s W_{n_i}$.*

This theorem will be proved in §5.

3.4. Now we do not assume k is algebraically closed. Then by Galois descent for $\text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$, we see that there is a unique effective divisor $\text{mod}(\varphi)$ on X whose pull back to $X \otimes_k \bar{k}$ is the modulus of the rational map $X \otimes_k \bar{k} \rightarrow G \otimes_k \bar{k}$.

4 Quotients of the filtrations

Let p be a prime number, and let K be a discrete valuation field of characteristic p with residue field κ .

We study $\mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K)/\mathrm{fil}_{[m/p]}^F W_n(K)$ and its quotient $\mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K)/\mathrm{fil}_{m-1}^F W_n(K)$, for $m \geq 1$. Here for $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $[x]$ denotes $\max\{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid a \leq x\}$ as usual.

Proposition 4.1. (1) *The following sequence is exact.*

$$0 \rightarrow \oplus_{j \geq 0} \mathrm{fil}_{[m/p]} W_n(K) \xrightarrow{h} \oplus_{j \geq 0} \mathrm{fil}_m W_n(K) \rightarrow \mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K) \rightarrow 0,$$

where the third arrow is $(x_j)_j \mapsto \sum_j F^j(x_j)$, and h is the map $(x_j)_j \mapsto (y_j)_j$ with $y_0 = F(x_0)$, $y_j = F(x_j) - x_{j-1}$ for $j \geq 1$.

(2) *We have an isomorphism*

$$\begin{aligned} \oplus_{i \geq 0} \mathrm{fil}_m W_n(K)/(\mathrm{fil}_{[m/p]} W_n(K) + F(\mathrm{fil}_{[m/p]} W_n(K))) &\xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K)/\mathrm{fil}_{[m/p]}^F W_n(K); \\ (x_i)_i &\mapsto \sum_i F^i(x_i). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. (1) We prove that for each $i \geq 0$, the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \oplus_{j=0}^{i-1} \mathrm{fil}_{[m/p]} W_n(K) \xrightarrow{h_i} \oplus_{j=0}^i \mathrm{fil}_m W_n(K) \rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^i F^j \mathrm{fil}_m W_n(K) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact, where h_i is the restriction of h . We prove this by induction on i . The case $i = 0$ is trivial. Assume $i \geq 1$. The non-trivial point is the exactness at the central term. Let $x = (x_j)_j$ be an element of $\oplus_{j=0}^i \mathrm{fil}_m W_n(K)$ such that $\sum_j F^j(x_j) = 0$. We prove that x belongs to the image of h_i . We have $F^i(x_i) = -\sum_{j=0}^{i-1} F^j(x_j) \in \mathrm{fil}_{mp^{i-1}} W_n(K)$. Hence $x_i \in \mathrm{fil}_{[m/p]} W_n(K)$. Let $y = (y_j)_j$ be the element of $\oplus_{j=0}^{i-1} \mathrm{fil}_{[m/p]} W_n(K)$ defined by $y_{i-1} = x_i$ and $y_j = 0$ for $0 \leq j < i-1$, and let $x' = x + h_i(y)$. Then $x' \in \oplus_{j=0}^{i-1} \mathrm{fil}_m W_n(K)$. By induction on i , $(x'_j)_j$ is in the image of h_i .

(2) follows from (1) easily. □

4.2. For a commutative ring R , let $\Omega_R^1 = \Omega_{R/\mathbb{Z}}^1$ be the differential module of R . Then for any commutative ring R over \mathbb{F}_p , there is a homomorphism

$$\delta : W_n(R) \rightarrow \Omega_R^1; (a_{n-1}, \dots, a_0) \mapsto \sum_i a_i^{p^i-1} da_i.$$

4.3. Let $\Omega_{O_K}^1(\log)$ be the differential module of O_K with log poles defined by

$$\Omega_{O_K}^1(\log) = (\Omega_{O_K}^1 \oplus (O_K \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} K^\times))/N$$

where N is the O_K -submodule of $\Omega_{O_K}^1 \oplus (O_K \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} K^\times)$ generated by $(da, -a \otimes a)$ for $a \in O_K - \{0\}$. We have canonical homomorphisms $\Omega_{O_K}^1 \rightarrow \Omega_{O_K}^1(\log)$ and $K^\times \rightarrow \Omega_{O_K}^1(\log)$; $a \mapsto \text{class}(0, 1 \otimes a)$. We denote the latter map by $d \log$. If the condition

(i) the completion of K is separable over K

is satisfied, then for a lifting $(b_i)_i$ of a p -base of κ to O_K and for a prime element t of K , $\Omega_{O_K}^1$ (resp. $\Omega_{O_K}^1(\log)$) is a free O_K -module with base $(db_i)_i$ and dt (resp. $(db_i)_i$ and $d \log(t)$).

(The condition (i) is equivalent to the condition that $(b_i)_i$ and t form a p -base of K . Recall that for a field F of characteristic p , a family $(b_i)_{i \in I}$ of elements of F is called a p -base of F if F is generated over F^p by b_i ($i \in I$) as a field and for any subset J of I such that $J \neq I$, F is not generated over F^p by b_j ($j \in J$). Recall also that if $(b_i)_i$ is a p -base of F , $(db_i)_i$ is a base of the F -module Ω_F^1 .)

Without the assumption (i), for any integer $j \geq 0$, $\Omega_{O_K}^1 \otimes_{O_K} O_K/m_K^j$ (resp. $\Omega_{O_K}^1(\log) \otimes_{O_K} O_K/m_K^j$) is a free O_K/m_K^j -module with base $(db_i)_i$ and dt (resp. $(db_i)_i$ and $d \log(t)$). This is because this group is invariant under the completion of K , and the condition (i) is satisfied of course if K is complete.

Proposition 4.4. *For $m \geq 1$, the homomorphism δ (4.2) for K induces an injective homomorphism*

$$\delta_m : \text{fil}_m W_n(K) / (\text{fil}_{[m/p]} W_n(K) + F(\text{fil}_{[m/p]} W_n(K))) \rightarrow \Omega_{O_K}^1(\log) \otimes_{O_K} m_K^{-m} / m_K^{-[m/p]}.$$

Proof. The problem is the injectivity. By induction on m , it is reduced to the injectivity of

$$A := \text{fil}_m W_n(K) / (\text{fil}_{m-1} W_n(K) + F(\text{fil}_{[m/p]} W_n(K))) \rightarrow \Omega_{O_K}^1(\log) \otimes_{O_K} m_K^{-m} / m_K^{1-m}.$$

We assume $K = \kappa((t))$ without a loss of generality. Note that

$$\Omega_{O_K}^1(\log) \otimes_{O_K} m_K^{-m} / m_K^{1-m} \cong \Omega_\kappa^1 \oplus \kappa ;$$

$$adb \otimes t^{-m} \leftrightarrow (adb, 0) \quad (a, b \in \kappa), \quad ad \log(t) \otimes t^{-m} \leftrightarrow (0, a) \quad (a \in \kappa).$$

We define an increasing filtration $(A_i)_{-1 \leq i \leq n-1}$ on A as follows. For $-1 \leq i \leq n-1$, let A_i be the image of $\text{fil}_m W_{i+1}(K)$ in A under $V^{n-1-i} : W_{i+1}(K) \rightarrow W_n(K)$. Then as is

easily seen, $A_i = A$ if $i \geq \text{ord}_p(m)$, $A_{-1} = 0$, and for $0 \leq i \leq r := \min(\text{ord}_p(m), n-1)$, we have an isomorphism

$$\kappa \text{ (resp. } \kappa/\kappa^p) \xrightarrow{\cong} A_i/A_{i-1} \text{ in the case } i = \text{ord}_p(m) \text{ (resp. } i < \text{ord}_p(m));$$

$$a \mapsto (f_{n-1}, \dots, f_0) \text{ with } f_j = at^{-mp^{-i}} \text{ if } j = i, \quad f_j = 0 \text{ otherwise.}$$

If $a_i \in \kappa$ ($0 \leq i \leq r$) and $f_i = a_i t^{-mp^{-i}}$ for $0 \leq i \leq r$ and $f_i = 0$ for $r < i < n$, then the image of $(f_{n-1}, \dots, f_0) \in \text{fil}_m W_n(K)$ in $\Omega_{O_K}^1(\log) \otimes_{O_K} m_K^{-m}/m_K^{1-m} \cong \Omega_\kappa^1 \oplus \kappa$ is

$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^r a_i^{p^i-1} da_i, -\frac{m}{p^r} \cdot a_r^{p^r} \right) \in \Omega_\kappa^1 \oplus \kappa.$$

For $i \geq 0$, let B_i be the subgroup of Ω_κ^1 generated by elements of the form $a^{p^j-1} da$ with $a \in \kappa$ and $0 \leq j \leq i$. For example, $B_0 = d\kappa$. Let $B_{-1} = 0$. The theory of Cartier isomorphism shows

$$(1) \quad \kappa/\kappa^p \xrightarrow{\cong} B_i/B_{i-1}; \quad a \mapsto a^{p^i-1} da$$

for $i \geq 0$. For $0 \leq i \leq r$, the image of the composition $A_i \rightarrow \Omega_\kappa^1 \oplus \kappa \rightarrow \Omega_\kappa^1$ is contained in B_i , and the composition $\kappa/\kappa^p \xrightarrow{\cong} A_i/A_{i-1} \rightarrow B_i/B_{i-1}$ is nothing but the isomorphism (1). If $\text{ord}_p(m) \leq n-1$ and $i = \text{ord}_p(m)$, the composition $A_i \rightarrow \Omega_\kappa^1 \oplus \kappa \rightarrow \kappa$ kills A_{i-1} , and the composition $\kappa \xrightarrow{\cong} A_i/A_{i-1} \rightarrow \kappa$ coincides with the injective map $a \mapsto -m/p^r \cdot a^{p^r}$. This completes the proof of the injectivity in the proposition. \square

4.5. Let $O_K[F]$ be the non-commutative polynomial ring defined by

$$O_K[F] = \left\{ \sum_{j \geq 0} F^j a_j; \quad a_j \in O_K \right\}, \quad Fa = a^p F \quad (a \in O_K).$$

For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$D_m = O_K[F] \otimes_{O_K} \Omega_{O_K}^1(\log) \otimes_{O_K} m_K^{-m}/m_K^{-[m/p]}, \\ \bar{D}_m = \kappa[F] \otimes_\kappa (\Omega_{O_K}^1(\log) \otimes_{O_K} m_K^{-m}/m_K^{1-m}).$$

4.6. For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, by Prop. 4.1 (2) and Prop. 4.4, we have an injective homomorphism

$$\theta_m : \text{fil}_m^F W_n(K) / \text{fil}_{[m/p]}^F W_n(K) \rightarrow D_m(K) : \\ \sum_{j \geq 0} F^j(x_j) \mapsto \sum_j F^j \otimes \delta_m(x_j)$$

for $x \in \text{fil}_m W_n(K)$.

For $m \geq 1$, θ_m induces an injective homomorphism

$$\bar{\theta}_m : \text{fil}_m^F W_n(K) / \text{fil}_{m-1}^F W_n(K) \rightarrow \bar{D}_m.$$

4.7. For $m \geq 0$, we define a subgroup ${}^b\mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K)$ of $\mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K)$ as follows.

Let ${}^b\bar{D}_m$ be the image of $\kappa[F] \otimes_{\kappa} (\Omega_{O_K}^1 \otimes_{O_K} m_K^{-m}/m_K^{1-m})$ (here we do not put a log pole) in \bar{D}_m . We have

$${}^b\bar{D}_m \cong \kappa[F] \otimes_{\kappa} \Omega_{\kappa}^1 \otimes_{\kappa} m_K^{-m}/m_K^{1-m}.$$

Note that

$$\bar{D}_m/{}^b\bar{D}_m \cong \kappa[F] \otimes_{\kappa} m_K^{-m}/m_K^{1-m}; \quad F^j a \otimes d \log(t) \otimes t^{-m} \leftrightarrow F^j a \otimes t^{-m}$$

where $a \in \kappa$ and t is a prime element of K .

Let ${}^b\mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K) \subset \mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K)$ be the inverse image of ${}^b\bar{D}_m$ under $\bar{\theta}_m : \mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K) \rightarrow \bar{D}_m$. We have

$${}^b\mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K) = \sum_{j \geq 0} F^j ({}^b\mathrm{fil}_m W_n(K))$$

where ${}^b\mathrm{fil}_m W_n(K)$ is the subgroup of $\mathrm{fil}_m W_n(K)$ consisting of all elements (f_{n-1}, \dots, f_0) which satisfy the following condition: If the p -adic order i of m is $< n$, then $p^i v_K(f_i) > -m$.

We have injections

$$\mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K)/{}^b\mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K) \hookrightarrow \bar{D}_m/{}^b\bar{D}_m$$

$${}^b\mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K)/\mathrm{fil}_{m-1}^F W_n(K) \hookrightarrow {}^b\bar{D}_m$$

induced by $\bar{\theta}_m$.

As is easily seen, we have

(1) For $m \geq 1$, ${}^b\mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K) \supset \mathrm{fil}_{m-1}^F W_n(K)$. If m is prime to p , then ${}^b\mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K) = \mathrm{fil}_{m-1}^F W_n(K)$.

(2) If κ is perfect, then ${}^b\mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K) = \mathrm{fil}_{m-1}^F W_n(K)$.

4.8. The following relation with the refined Swan conductor in [Ka2], [Ma] is proved easily. By Artin-Schreier-Witt theory, we have an isomorphism

$$W_n(K)/(F-1)W_n(K) \cong H^1(K, \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}) := H^1(\mathrm{Gal}(K^{\mathrm{sep}}/K), \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z})$$

where K^{sep} denotes the separable closure of K . As in [Ka2], let $\mathrm{fil}_m H^1(K, \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z})$ be the image of $\mathrm{fil}_m W_n(K)$.

Proposition 4.9. *Let $\mathrm{fil}_m H^1(K, \mathbb{Z}/p^n \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \Omega_{O_K}^1(\log) \otimes_{O_K} m_K^{-m}/m_K^{1-m}$ ($m \geq 1$) be the refined Swan conductor in [Ka2] whose kernel is $\mathrm{fil}_{m-1} H^1(K, \mathbb{Z}/p^n \mathbb{Z})$. Then we have a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K) & \rightarrow & D_m/D_{m-1} = \kappa[F] \otimes_{\kappa} (\Omega_{O_K}^1(\log) \otimes_{O_K} m_K^{-m}/m_K^{1-m}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{fil}_m H^1(K, \mathbb{Z}/p^n \mathbb{Z}) & \rightarrow & \Omega_{O_K}^1(\log) \otimes_{O_K} m_K^{-m}/m_K^{1-m}. \end{array}$$

Here the right vertical arrow is induced from the ring homomorphism $\kappa[F] \rightarrow \kappa$; $\sum_i F^i a_i \mapsto \sum_i a_i$ ($a_i \in \kappa$).

5 Homomorphisms and the filtrations

Let K be a discrete valuation field of characteristic $p > 0$.

We assume here that we are given a perfect subfield k of O_K .

5.1. Let $n, n' \geq 1$ and assume that we are given a homomorphism $h : W_n \rightarrow W_{n'}$ of algebraic groups over k . Let $h_1 : \mathbb{G}_a \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_a$ be the homomorphism induced by h on the subgroups $\mathbb{G}_a \subset W_n$ (embedded via V^{n-1}) and $\mathbb{G}_a \subset W_{n'}$ (embedded via $V^{n'-1}$). Since the endomorphism ring of \mathbb{G}_a over k is $k[F]$ where F acts as $\mathbb{G}_a \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_a$; $x \mapsto x^p$, we can regard h_1 as an element of $k[F]$.

The following proposition is proved easily.

Proposition 5.2. (1) *The homomorphism h sends $\mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K)$ into $\mathrm{fil}_m^F W_{n'}(K)$.*

(2) *We have a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K) & \xrightarrow{\theta_m} & D_m(K) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{fil}_m^F W_{n'}(K) & \xrightarrow{\theta_m} & D_m(K) \end{array}$$

where the left vertical arrow is induced from h and the right vertical arrow is the multiplication $x \mapsto h_1 x$ by $h_1 \in k[F]$.

Proof. Homomorphisms $W_n \rightarrow W_{n'}$ are described by F , V , and the multiplication by elements of $W(k)$. For each of them, we can check easily that the proposition holds. \square

Theorem 5.3. *Let $h : \oplus_{i=1}^s W_{n_i} \rightarrow \oplus_{j=1}^{s'} W_{n'_j}$ ($s, s' \geq 0, n_i, n'_j \geq 1$) be an injective homomorphism defined over k . Let $m \geq 0$. Then for $x \in \oplus_{i=1}^s W_{n_i}(K)$, x belongs to $\oplus_{i=1}^s \mathrm{fil}_m^F W_{n_i}(K)$ if and only if $h(x)$ belongs to $\oplus_{j=1}^{s'} \mathrm{fil}_m^F W_{n'_j}(K)$.*

Proof. Let $h_1 : \oplus_{i=1}^s \mathbb{G}_a \rightarrow \oplus_{j=1}^{s'} \mathbb{G}_a$ be the homomorphism induced by h on the subgroups $\oplus_{i=1}^s \mathbb{G}_a \subset \oplus_{i=1}^s W_{n_i}$ and $\oplus_{j=1}^{s'} \mathbb{G}_a \subset \oplus_{j=1}^{s'} W_{n'_j}$. This h_1 is understood as a matrix with entries in $k[F]$. Since h is injective, the homomorphism

$$\mathrm{Hom}_\kappa(\mathbb{G}_a, \oplus_{i=1}^s \mathbb{G}_a) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_\kappa(\mathbb{G}_a, \oplus_{j=1}^{s'} \mathbb{G}_a) ; g \mapsto h_1 \circ g$$

is injective, where Hom_κ means the set of homomorphisms of algebraic groups over κ . This means that the map $\oplus_{i=1}^s \kappa[F] \rightarrow \oplus_{j=1}^{s'} \kappa[F] ; x \mapsto h_1 x$ is injective. Hence for $m \geq 1$, the map $\oplus_{i=1}^s \bar{D}_m \rightarrow \oplus_{j=1}^{s'} \bar{D}_m ; x \mapsto h_1 x$ is injective. By Prop. 5.2 (2), this proves that h induces an injective homomorphism $\oplus_{i=1}^s \mathrm{fil}_m^F W_{n_i}(K) / \mathrm{fil}_{m-1}^F W_{n_i}(K) \rightarrow \oplus_{j=1}^{s'} \mathrm{fil}_m^F W_{n'_j}(K) / \mathrm{fil}_{m-1}^F W_{n'_j}(K)$. \square

5.4. Proof of Thm. 3.3. Let $Y = \oplus_i W_{n_i}$, Consider another embedding $L_u \rightarrow Y' := \oplus_{i'} W_{n_{i'}}$. Embed the push out Y'' of $Y \leftarrow L_u \rightarrow Y'$ into a finite direct sum $Y'' = \oplus_{i''} W_{n_{i''}}$. Then we have the third embedding $L_u \rightarrow Y''$ and injective homomorphisms $Y \rightarrow Y''$ and $Y' \rightarrow Y''$ which are compatible with embeddings. By Thm. 5.3, $\mathrm{mod}_v(\varphi)$ defined by the first (resp. second) embedding coincides with that defined by the third embedding. \square

6 Local symbols

6.1. Let k be an algebraically closed field, let X be a normal algebraic curve over k , let G be a commutative smooth connected algebraic group over k , and let $\varphi : X \rightarrow G$ be a rational map. Then in [Se], the modulus of φ was defined by using local symbols. We show that our definition of modulus coincides, in the curve case, with this classical definition.

6.2. Let k, X, G and φ be as in 6.1, and let K be the function field of X . For each point v of X of codimension one (that is, v is a closed point of X), the local symbol map

$$(\ , \)_v : G(K) \times K^\times \rightarrow G(k)$$

is defined as in [Se]. It is a \mathbb{Z} -bilinear map, and is continuous for the v -adic topology. In [Se], the modulus of φ is defined as the right hand side of the equation in the following proposition.

Proposition 6.3. *Let the notation be as in 6.2. Then our $\mathrm{mod}_v(\varphi)$ satisfies*

$$\mathrm{mod}_v(\varphi) = \min\{m \in \mathbb{N} \mid (\varphi, U_v^{(m)})_v = 0\}.$$

Here $U_v^{(m)}$ is the m -th unit group at v , that is, $U_v^{(m)} = \mathrm{Ker}(\mathcal{O}_{X,v}^\times \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{X,v}/m_{X,v}^m)^\times)$ where $m_{X,v}$ is the maximal ideal of $\mathcal{O}_{X,v}$.

Proof. Let $0 \rightarrow L \rightarrow G \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$ be as in §3. Since $(G(\mathcal{O}_{X,v}), \mathcal{O}_{X,v}^\times)_v$ vanishes and since $L(K)/L(\mathcal{O}_{X,v}) \rightarrow G(K)/G(\mathcal{O}_{X,v})$ is bijective, we are reduced to the case $G = L$. If k is of characteristic 0, we are reduced to the cases $G = \mathbb{G}_m$ and $G = \mathbb{G}_a$. If k is of characteristic $p > 0$, by embedding L_u to a finite direct sum of Witt vector groups as in §3, we are reduced to the cases $G = \mathbb{G}_m$ and $G = W_n$. In the case $G = \mathbb{G}_m$, the local symbol coincides with $(f, g) \mapsto (-1)^{v(f)v(g)}(g^{v(f)}/f^{v(g)})(v)$ where $v(?)$ denotes the v -adic normalized valuation and (v) denotes the value at v . By using this fact, the case $G = \mathbb{G}_m$ is proved easily. In the case $G = \mathbb{G}_a$, the local symbol map is $(f, g) \mapsto \text{Res}(fd \log(g))$ where Res is the residue map. By using this fact, in the case k is of characteristic 0, the case $G = \mathbb{G}_a$ is proved easily. In the case k is of characteristic $p > 0$ and $G = W_n$, it is sufficient to prove the following proposition.

Proposition 6.4. *Let $K = \kappa((t))$ with κ a perfect field of characteristic $p > 0$. For $m \geq 1$, let $U^{(m)} = 1 + t^m \kappa[[t]] \subset \kappa[[t]]^\times$. Let $(\ , \)_K : W_n(K) \times K^\times \rightarrow W_n(\kappa)$ be the local symbol for $G = W_n$.*

(1) *For $m \geq 0$, we have $(\text{fil}_m^F W_n(K), U_K^{(m+1)})_K = 0$.*

(2) *Let $\varphi \in \text{fil}_m^F W_n(K)$, and let $\sum_i F^i a_i$ be the image of φ under $\text{fil}_m^F W_n(K) / \text{fil}_{m-1}^F W_n(K) \rightarrow D_m / D_{m-1} \cong \kappa[F]$, where the last isomorphism is given by $F^i a \otimes d \log(t) \otimes t^{-m} \mapsto F^i a$ ($a \in \kappa$). Then for $b \in \kappa$, the local symbol $(\varphi, 1 + bt^m)$ coincides with the image of $\sum_i (a_i b)^{p^{i+1-n}} \in \kappa$ under the injection $V^{n-1} : \kappa \rightarrow W_n(\kappa)$.*

(3) *If κ is an infinite field, then for any $m \geq 0$, we have*

$$\text{fil}_m^F W_n(K) = \{ \varphi \in W_n(K) \mid (\varphi, U_K^{(m+1)})_K = 0 \}.$$

6.5. For the proof of Prop. 6.4, we use the following explicit description of the local symbol map of W_n .

Let $A = W_n(\kappa)[[t]][t^{-1}]$. We have the evident surjective ring homomorphism $A \rightarrow K$, and an injective ring homomorphism

$$\phi_n : W_n(K) \rightarrow A ; (a_{n-1}, \dots, a_0) \mapsto \sum_{0 \leq i \leq n-1} p^{n-1-i} \tilde{a}_i^{p^i}.$$

Here \tilde{a}_i is any lifting of a_i to A . Note that $p^{n-1-i} \tilde{a}_i^{p^i}$ are independent of the choice of the lifting. The differential module Ω_A^1 is a free A -module of rank 1 with basis $d \log(t)$. We have a well-defined homomorphism

$$d \log : K^\times \rightarrow \Omega_A^1 / p d A ; a \mapsto d \log(\tilde{a})$$

where \tilde{a} denotes any lifting of a to A . Let

$$\text{Res} : \Omega_A^1 \rightarrow W_n(\kappa) ; \sum_i a_i t^i d \log(t) \mapsto a_0.$$

Then the local symbol $(\ , \)_K$ for $G = W_n$ is expressed as

$$(1) \quad (f, g)_K = F^{1-n} \text{Res}(\phi_n(f) d \log(\tilde{g})) \quad \text{for } f \in W_n(K) \text{ and } g \in K^\times.$$

Here $F^{-1} : W_n(\kappa) \rightarrow W_n(\kappa)$ is the inverse map of $F : W_n(\kappa) \rightarrow W_n(\kappa)$. In the case $n = 1$, this formula coincides with the formula $(f, g)_K = \text{Res}(f d \log g)$ for $G = \mathbb{G}_a$.

By using the explicit formula (1) of the local symbol, we obtain (1) and (2) of Prop. 6.4. (3) of Prop. 6.4 follows from (1) and (2) of Prop. 6.4.

The authors are sure that the above formula (1) is written in some references, but they could not find. This (1) can be deduced from the formula (2) below.

Let $W_n \Omega_K^\bullet$ be the de Rham-Witt complex of K . Then $W_n \Omega_K^1$ is a $W_n(K)$ -module and we have a homomorphism $d \log : K^\times \rightarrow W_n \Omega_K^1$. There is a residue map

$$\text{Res} : W_n \Omega_K^1 \rightarrow W_n(\kappa)$$

([Ka1, §2], [Rul, §2]) which generalize the residue map $\Omega_K^1 \rightarrow \kappa$ (the case $n = 1$). By [KS, Chap. III, Lem. 3], we have

$$(2) \quad (f, g)_K = \text{Res}(f d \log(g)) \quad \text{for } f \in W_n(K), g \in K^\times.$$

The above formula (1) follows from this formula (2) and from

$$F^{1-n} \text{Res}(\phi_n(f) d \log(\tilde{g})) = \text{Res}(f d \log(g)) \quad \text{for } f \in W_n(K), g \in K^\times.$$

7 Higher dimensional local fields

7.1. The above relation between modulus and local symbols for curves is generalized to the higher dimensional cases, by using local symbols for higher dimensional local fields define in [KS, Chap. III].

Let p be a prime number, let k_0 be a perfect field of characteristic p , and define fields k_r ($r \geq 1$) inductively by

$$k_r = k_{r-1}((t_r)).$$

Let G be a commutative smooth connected algebraic group over k_0 . Then the local symbol map

$$(\ , \)_{k_r} : G(k_r) \times K_r^M(k_r) \rightarrow G(k_0)$$

is defined in [KS] where K_r^M denotes the r -th Milnor K-group.

In the case $G = W_n$, this local symbol map is described as follows. Define rings A_r ($r \geq 0$) inductively by $A_0 = W_n(k_0)$ and $A_r = A_{r-1}[[t_r]][t_r^{-1}]$ for $r \geq 1$. Then the local symbol map of k_r for W_n is described as

$$(1) \quad (f, g)_{k_r} = F^{1-n} \text{Res}(\phi_n(f) d \log(\tilde{g})) \quad \text{for } f \in W_n(k_r) \text{ and } g \in k_r^\times$$

where Res is the map

$$\text{Res} : \Omega_{A_r}^r \rightarrow W_n(k_0)$$

defined to be the composition of the evident residue maps $\Omega_{A_i}^i \rightarrow \Omega_{A_{i-1}}^{i-1}$ ($1 \leq i \leq r$) and $\phi_n : W_n(k_r) \rightarrow A_r$ is defined in the same way as ϕ_n in the previous paragraph, respectively. This (1) is deduced from the description of the local symbol map ([KS])

$$(f, g)_{k_r} = \text{Res}(fd \log(g)) \quad \text{for } f \in W_n(k_r) \text{ and } g \in k_r^\times$$

where Res is the residue map

$$\text{Res} : W_n \Omega_{k_r}^r \rightarrow W_n(k_0)$$

defined in [Ka1, §2].

7.2. By using the explicit presentation (1) of the local symbol, we can obtain the following generalization Prop. 7.3 of Prop. 6.4 to higher dimensional local fields. In Prop. 7.3, for $r \geq 1$, we show that the two filtrations $\text{fil}_\bullet^F W_n(k_r)$ and ${}^b\text{fil}_\bullet^F W_n(k_r)$ (which are defined with respect to the t_r -adic valuation of k_r) are related to certain two filtrations $U_r^{(\bullet)}$ and $V_r^{(\bullet)}$ on $K_r^M(k_r)$, respectively.

Fix $r \geq 1$. We define subgroups $U_r^{(m)}$ and $V_r^{(m)}$ of $K_r^M(k_r)$. For $m \geq 1$, let $U_r^{(m)}$ be the subgroup of $K_r^M(k_r)$ generated by all elements of the form $\{x, y_1, \dots, y_{r-1}\}$ such that $y_i \in k_r^\times$ and $x \in 1 + t_r^m k_{r-1}[[t_r]] \subset k_{r-1}[[t_r]]^\times$. For $m \geq 0$, let $V_r^{(m)}$ be the subgroup of $K_r^M(k_r)$ generated by all elements of the form $\{x, y_1, \dots, y_{r-1}\}$ such that $y_i \in k_{r-1}[[t_r]]^\times$ and $x \in \text{Ker}(k_{r-1}[[t_r]]^\times \rightarrow (k_{r-1}[[t_r]]/(t_r^m))^\times)$. Then

$$V_r^{(m-1)} \supset U_r^{(m)} \supset V_r^{(m)} \quad \text{for all } m \geq 1.$$

Let $U_r^{(0)} = V_r^{(0)}$.

For $m \geq 1$, we have surjective homomorphisms

$$s_m : \Omega_{k_{r-1}}^{r-1} \rightarrow V_r^{(m)} / U_r^{(m+1)} ; \quad ad \log(b_1) \wedge \dots \wedge d \log(b_{r-1}) \mapsto \{1 + at_r^m, b_1, \dots, b_{r-1}\}$$

$$s'_m : \Omega_{k_{r-1}}^{r-2} \rightarrow U_r^{(m)} / V_r^{(m)} ; \quad ad \log(b_1) \wedge \dots \wedge d \log(b_{r-2}) \mapsto \{1 + at_r^m, b_1, \dots, b_{r-2}, t_r\}$$

($a \in k_{r-1}, b_j \in k_{r-1}^\times$).

Proposition 7.3. *Let $r \geq 1$. Define the filtrations $\text{fil}_m^F W_n(k_r)$ and ${}^b\text{fil}_m W_n(k_r)$ by using the t_r -adic discrete valuation of k_r . Let $(,)_{k_r} : W_n(k_r) \times K_r^M(k_r) \rightarrow W_n(k_0)$ be the local symbol map of k_r for $G = W_n$.*

(1) *For $m \geq 0$, we have*

$$(\text{fil}_m^F W_n(k_r), U_r^{(m+1)})_{k_r} = 0, \quad ({}^b\text{fil}_m^F W_n(k_r), V_r^{(m)})_{k_r} = 0.$$

(2.1) Let $m \geq 1$. $\varphi \in \text{fil}_m^F W_n(k_r)$, and let $\sum_i F^i a_i$ ($a_i \in k_{r-1}$) be the image of φ under $\text{fil}_m^F W_n(k_r) / {}^b \text{fil}_m^F W_n(k_r) \rightarrow \bar{D}_m / {}^b \bar{D}_m \cong k_{r-1}[F]$, where the last isomorphism is given by $F^i a \otimes d \log(t_r) \otimes t_r^{-m} \mapsto F^i a$ ($a \in k_{r-1}$). Then for $b \in \Omega_{k_{r-1}}^{r-1}$, the local symbol $(\varphi, s_m(b))$ coincides with the image of $\sum_i (\text{Res}(a_i b))^{p^{i+1-n}} \in k_0$ under the injection $V^{n-1} : k_0 \rightarrow W_n(k_0)$. Here Res is the residue map $\Omega_{k_{r-1}}^{r-1} \rightarrow k_0$.

(2.2) Let $m \geq 1$. Let $\varphi \in {}^b \text{fil}_m^F W_n(k_r)$, and let $\sum_i F^i a_i$ ($a_i \in \Omega_{k_{r-1}}^1$) be the image of φ under ${}^b \text{fil}_m^F W_n(k_r) / \text{fil}_{m-1}^F W_n(k_r) \rightarrow {}^b \bar{D}_m \cong k_{r-1}[F] \otimes_{k_{r-1}} \Omega_{k_{r-1}}^1$, where the last isomorphism is given by $F^i a \otimes w \otimes t_r^{-m} \mapsto F^i a \otimes w$ for $a \in k_{r-1}$, $w \in \Omega_{k_{r-1}}^1$. Then for $b \in \Omega_{k_{r-1}}^{r-2}$, the local symbol $(\varphi, s'_m(b))$ coincides with the image of $\sum_i (\text{Res}(a_i \wedge b))^{p^{i+1-n}} \in k_0$ under the injection $V^{n-1} : k_0 \rightarrow W_n(k_0)$.

(3) If k_0 is an infinite field, then for any $m \geq 0$, we have

$$\text{fil}_m^F W_n(k_r) = \{\varphi \in W_n(k_r) \mid (\varphi, U_r^{(m+1)})_{k_r} = 0\},$$

$${}^b \text{fil}_m^F W_n(k_r) = \{\varphi \in W_n(k_r) \mid (\varphi, V_r^{(m)})_{k_r} = 0\}.$$

7.4. The following relation between modulus and higher dimensional local fields is deduced from Prop. 7.3. Let k be an algebraically closed field, let X be a normal algebraic variety over k , let G be a commutative smooth connected algebraic group over k , and let $\varphi : X \rightarrow G$ be a rational map. Let K be the function field of X . Let v be a point of X of codimension one.

Let $r = \dim(X)$, let $k_0 = k$, and define k_i ($i \geq 1$) as above. Assume $r \geq 1$ and assume that we are given a homomorphism of fields $K \xrightarrow{\sim} k_r$ such that $k_{r-1}[[t_r]] \cap K = \mathcal{O}_{X,v}$, $t_r k_{r-1}[[t_r]] \cap K = m_{X,v}$, k_{r-1} regarded as the residue field of $k_{r-1}[[t_r]]$ is separable over the residue field of v , and the ramification index of $k_{r-1}[[t_r]]$ over $\mathcal{O}_{X,v}$ is 1. (There are lot of such $K \rightarrow k_r$.)

Proposition 7.5. (1) For the local symbol map $(\ , \)_{k_r} : G(k_r) \times K_r^M(k_r) \rightarrow G(k)$, we have

$$\text{mod}_v(\varphi) = \min\{m \in \mathbb{N} \mid (\varphi, U_r^{(m)})_{k_r} = 1\}$$

(1 denotes the neutral element of G).

(2) In the case $G = W_n$, if we endow K with the discrete valuation associated to v , we have for any $m \geq 0$

$$\text{fil}_m^F W_n(K) = \{f \in W_n(K) \mid (f, U_r^{(m+1)})_{k_r} = 0\},$$

$${}^b \text{fil}_m^F W_n(K) = \{f \in W_n(K) \mid (f, V_r^{(m)})_{k_r} = 0\}.$$

8 Extension of local fields and the filtrations

In this section, let K be a discrete valuation field of characteristic $p > 0$, and let κ be the residue field of K .

We consider how the filtrations $\text{fil}_\bullet^F W_n(K)$ and ${}^b\text{fil}_\bullet^F W_n(K)$ behave when the field K extends. In Thm. 8.6 and Thm. 8.7 below, we show how these filtrations are characterized by using extensions of K with perfect residue fields.

The following lemma can be proved easily.

Lemma 8.1. *Let K' be a discrete valuation field containing K such that $O_{K'} \cap K = O_K$ and $m_{K'} \cap K = m_K$. Let $m' = e(K'/K)m$ where $e(K'/K)$ is the ramification index of K' over K .*

- (1) $\text{fil}_m^F W_n(K) \subset \text{fil}_{m'}^F W_n(K')$.
- (2) For $m \geq 1$, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{fil}_m^F W_n(K) & \xrightarrow{\theta_m} & D_m(K) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{fil}_{m'}^F W_n(K) & \xrightarrow{\theta_{m'}} & D_{m'}(K'). \end{array}$$

Corollary 8.2. *Let $s_K(\varphi) = \min\{m \in \mathbb{N} \mid \varphi \in \text{fil}_m^F W_n(K)\}$. Then $s_{K'}(\varphi) \leq e(K'/K)s_K(\varphi)$.*

Corollary 8.3. *Let $m \geq 1$.*

- (1) *The map $\text{fil}_m^F W_n(K)/{}^b\text{fil}_m^F W_n(K) \rightarrow \text{fil}_{m'}^F W_n(K')/{}^b\text{fil}_{m'}^F W_n(K')$ is injective if $e(K'/K)$ is prime to p , and is the zero map if $e(K'/K)$ is divisible by p .*
- (2) *The map ${}^b\text{fil}_m^F W_n(K)/\text{fil}_{m-1}^F W_n(K) \rightarrow {}^b\text{fil}_{m'}^F W_n(K')/\text{fil}_{m'-1}^F W_n(K')$ is injective if the residue field of K' is separable over κ .*

Corollary 8.4. *In the case $e(K'/K)$ is prime to p and the extension of the residue field in the extension K'/K is separable, we have*

$$s_{K'}(\varphi) = e(K'/K)s_K(\varphi).$$

Proof. This follows from Cor. 8.3. □

8.5. We consider what happens for extensions K' of K , which have perfect residue fields. We consider the following K' .

- (1) K' is a discrete valuation field containing K such that $O_{K'} \cap K = O_K$ and $m_{K'} \cap K = m_K$, and such that the residue field of K' is perfect.

We also consider the following K' .

- (2) K' is as in (1), but satisfies furthermore $e(K'/K) = 1$.

Theorem 8.6. *Let $\varphi \in W_n(K)$. Then*

$$s_K(\varphi) = \sup\{e(K'/K)^{-1} s_{K'}(\varphi) \mid K' \text{ is as in 8.5 (1)}\}.$$

For the filtration ${}^b\text{fil}_m^F W_n(K)$, we have

Theorem 8.7. *Let $\varphi \in W_n(K)$. Then*

$$\min\{m \geq 1 \mid \varphi \in {}^b\text{fil}_m^F W_n(K)\} = 1 + \max\{s_{K'}(\varphi) \mid K' \text{ is as in 8.5 (2)}\}.$$

We use the following lemma for the proofs of these theorems.

Lemma 8.8. *Let K' be as in 8.5 (1). Then for $m \geq 2$, we have a commutative diagram with injective rows*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}^b\text{fil}_m^F W_n(K) / {}^b\text{fil}_{m-1}^F W_n(K) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\theta}_m} & \kappa[F] \otimes_{\kappa} \Omega_{\kappa}^1 \otimes_{\kappa} m_K^{-m} / m_K^{1-m} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{fil}_{em-1}^F W_n(K') / \text{fil}_{em-2}^F W_n(K') & \xrightarrow{\bar{\theta}_{m-1}} & (\kappa'[F] \otimes_{\kappa'} m_{K'}^{1-m} / m_{K'}^{2-m}) / N \end{array}$$

where $e = e(K'/K)$, $N = \kappa[F] \otimes_{\kappa} m_K^{1-m} / m_K^{2-m}$ if $e = 1$, and $N = 0$ if $e \geq 2$, and the right vertical arrow is the map induced from

$$O_K[F] \otimes_{O_K} \Omega_{O_K}^1 \otimes_{O_K} m_K^{-m} / m_K^{1-m} \rightarrow O_{K'}[F] \otimes_{O_{K'}} \Omega_{O_{K'}}^1 \otimes_{O_{K'}} m_{K'}^{-m} / m_{K'}^{1-m}.$$

This is proved easily.

8.9. The proofs of Thm. 8.6 and 8.7.

For K' as in 8.5 (1), ${}^b\text{fil}_m^F W_n(K) \subset \text{fil}_{e(K'/K)m-1}^F W_n(K')$ by 4.7 (2). Hence by Prop. 8.1 (1), it is sufficient to prove the following (1) and (2).

(1) Let $m \geq 1$, and assume $\varphi \in \text{fil}_m^F W_n(K)$, $\varphi \notin {}^b\text{fil}_m^F W_n(K)$. Then for any K' as in 8.5 (2), we have $s_K(\varphi) = s_{K'}(\varphi)$.

(2) Let $m \geq 2$, and assume $\varphi \in \text{fil}_{m-1}^F W_n(K)$, $\varphi \notin \text{fil}_m^F W_n(K)$. Then for any integer $e \geq 1$, there is K' as in 8.5 (1) such that $e = e(K'/K)$ and such that $s_{K'}(\varphi) = em - 1$.

We prove (1) and (2).

(1) follows from Prop. 8.1 (2) easily, by looking at the coefficient of $d \log(t) \otimes t^{-m}$ in the image of φ under $\bar{\theta}_m$. (Here t denotes any prime element of K .)

We prove (2). Take a lifting $(\tilde{b}_i)_{i \in I}$ of a p -base $(b_i)_{i \in I}$ of κ to O_K . Let

$$\kappa' = \cup_{r \geq 0} \kappa(T_i ; i \in I)^{1/p^r},$$

where T_i ($i \in I$) are indeterminates. Let t be another indeterminate. Let π be a prime element of K . Then there is a unique homomorphism of fields $K \rightarrow K' := \kappa'((t))$ which sends O_K into $O_{K'}$, m_K into $m_{K'}$, and sends \tilde{b}_i ($i \in I$) to $b_i + T_i t$ and π to t^e . The right vertical arrow in the diagram in 8.8 sends $F^j a \otimes db_i$ ($a \in \kappa$) to $F^j a T_i$, and sends $F^j a \otimes d\pi$ ($a \in \kappa$) to $F^j a$ if $e = 1$ and to 0 if $e \geq 2$. From this, we see that in the case $e = 1$, the map

$${}^b\mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K) / {}^b\mathrm{fil}_{m-1}^F W_n(K) \rightarrow \mathrm{fil}_{m-1}^F W_n(K') / \mathrm{fil}_{m-2}^F W_n(K')$$

is injective, and in the case $e \geq 2$, the map

$${}^b\mathrm{fil}_m^F W_n(K) / \mathrm{fil}_{m-1}^F W_n(K) \rightarrow \mathrm{fil}_{m-1}^F W_n(K') / \mathrm{fil}_{m-2}^F W_n(K')$$

is injective. This proves (2).

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